

FRANCE TO THE A.E.F.—JULY 14, 1918

FRANCE celebrates on July 14 her national independence, as the Americans observed theirs July 4. On these two solemn days, American and French hearts beat in unison. All feel that the moment approaches when, thanks to their common efforts, the defeat of Germany will allow all the free nations to celebrate at last the independence of the world.

July 11, 1918

(Signed)

J. JOFFRE

114 SHIPS SPLASH IN TWENTY STATES ON RECORD FOURTH

Total Countrywide Launchings
Include 19 Craft
for Navy

BUILDING KEEPS RIGHT ON

New Keels Begun in Many Yards
Before Crafts Are Quite
Off Ways

1,430,793 IS YEAR'S TONNAGE

Figure More Than Double Ger-
many's Peace Time Output—30,-
000 Ships Fly Stars and Stripes

BY J. W. MULLER
American Staff Correspondent of THE STARS
AND STRIPES

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—We made the
Fourth of July splash, all right. We
beat the 89 ships we had expected to
launch by making it 93. Counting 19
war vessels, the total was 114.

Everybody launched ships—that is,
everybody who owned a shipyard. Own-
ing shipyards is getting to be the fa-
vorite occupation of our best families.

A total of 474,500 tons was launched.
Of the steel ships produced, the Gulf
yards launched one of 3,500 tons; the
Great Lakes yards launched 11, aggre-
gating 37,000 tons; the Atlantic coast,
12, coming to 86,000 tons; and the Pa-
cific coast 18, with a total displacement
of 161,000 tons.

Of wooden ships, the Gulf yards pro-
duced 14, 54,000 tons; the Atlantic coast,
27, 42,000 tons; the Pacific coast, 27,
91,000 tons. That makes the total 42
steel ships, of 237,500 tons deadweight,
and 53 wooden ships, of 187,000 tons
deadweight.

From Maine to Oregon

Twenty States launched ships, the
launchings taking place at Bath, Me.;
Elizabethport, Camden and Newark,
N.J.; Portsmouth, N.H.; Shooter's Island,
N.Y.; Wilmington, Del.; Philadelphia,
Chester, and Cornwells Heights, Pa.;
Baltimore, Md.; Savannah, Ga.; Jack-
sonville and Tampa, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.;
Pascagoula and Mossport, Miss.; Mor-
gan City and Lake Charles, La.; Alameda,
San Pedro, Humboldt Bay, Oakland and
San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Tacoma,
Aberdeen, Bellingham and Olympia,
Wash.; Astoria, St. John's and Colum-
bia City, Ore.; Cleveland, Lorain and
Ashtabula, Ohio; Chicago; Duluth,
Minn.; Detroit and Ecorse, Mich.; Tu-
peacoe, Manitowish and Superior, Wis.;
and Buffalo, N.Y.

Portland, Ore., was all prepared for
a huge splash, with 11 ships totalling
Continued on Page 3

TEN BOCHE BULLETS NICKED THIS FLYER

But Seven of Them Only
Went Through Lieut.
Harwood's Clothes

There aren't many soldiers who get
three wounds at one time and seven bul-
let holes through various articles of
their wearing apparel and don't lose a
day from duty. Yet it was done this
week by Aviation Lieut. B. P. Harwood,
a participant in one of the most spec-
tacular air battles since American avi-
ators have been flying at the front.

Lieut. Harwood, as German planes, was
flying well back of the observer lines in
a biplane piloted by Lieut. Frederick J.
Lahr when, at a height of 2,000 meters,
three German planes dived to attack.
Two of them were chased off by three
American planes, but the fourth soared
down from behind, his machine gun fir-
ing. Lieut. Harwood replied with his
gun, but it jammed after a few shots.

Sizing the situation, Lieut. Lahr
turned the nose of his biplane downward
and went into a tight spiral in an en-
deavor to shake the Boche off. In the
meantime, a fourth American combat
plane dived for the German.

Getting Back Home

In line, the three machines whirled
downward to an altitude of 500 meters
where Lieut. Lahr, his gasoline tank
punctured and leaking, flattened out
and headed for the lines. By alternately
soaring and diving, he escaped the
Boche, and made a landing inside the
American line.

It was after they had landed that
Lieut. Harwood found he had been
wounded. One bullet had grazed his fore-
head, another his chin and a third his
throat, none doing much more than
breaking the skin. He counted seven bul-
let holes in his clothes and there were
between 35 and 40 in the airplane.

Lieut. Lahr was unhurt, although his
headrest was shot away.

BIGGEST HOSPITAL OPEN

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—The Army
has opened, at Fox Hills, Staten
Island, N.Y., what is probably the
biggest hospital of its kind in the
world.

It cost over \$3,000,000 and was
completed inside 100 days by 2,500
workmen.

There are 83 buildings on the fine
site, and the hospital can care for
3,000 men.

It has a theatre with a seating
capacity for almost that number of
patients.

ONE MOVABLE HUT TO EACH DIVISION, K. OF C. PROGRAM

Theater, Sporting Goods
Emporium and Canteen
All on Wheels

EVERYTHING GIVEN AWAY

Secretaries Will Be Assigned to
Units With Which They Were
Stationed in States

A movie and vaudeville theater, sport-
ing goods emporium and up-to-date canteen
on wheels—that is what the
Knights of Columbus are going to have
with each American division in France.
Ten of these triplicate joy-bringers are
all ready to move out now, and will
proceed to their destinations the minute
that the official travel permits for the
secretaries come through.

Mounted on auto trucks and trailers,
each one of these outposts is going to
move under its own power whither it
listeth, with a tent, three secretaries,
a movie machine, boxing gloves and base-
ball outfits aboard.

Once arrived in a divisional area—
whether up front or in the rear doesn't
matter—the sec. in charge is going to
pick out the most convenient place to
dump the whole thing; and within half
a day thereafter he and his helmsmen
(and the odds are he will not lack of
them) will have the whole blooming four-
ring circus ready to do business at the
same new stand.

Then, when the division moves, all
that the sec. and his assistants will have
to do will be to dump all their stuff on
the auto trucks and the trailers again,
fall in in their proper station in the line
and move with the division. The divi-
sions simply can't lose 'em, so long as the
gas and the tires hold out and the Boche
shells don't connect with the parapher-
nalia of *les chevaliers de Colomb*, as
the natives call them.

The way divisions are moving forward
it seems to be a pretty fairly logical way
to solve the hut problem, say the K. of
C. men.

Everything Given Away

While this K. of C. department-store-
afloat, this caravan of cheer, will have a
regular canteen attached, nothing in
that canteen—smokes, sweets, paper,
reading matter and what-not—is to be
sold. Whatever the K. of C. has is going
to be given away. There may not be an
awful lot, but there'll be enough to go
once around every time the outfit comes
around. And the K. of C. further re-
cognizes, however, that to stick to that
until the Kaiser's future abode becomes
a fit place to put a skating rink.

As for the men who will man these
portable huts (tents, rather), the K. of
C. authorities plan to send, as far as
possible, the same men to the same divi-
sions—that is, to have the secretaries
also look over by certain divisions
back in the States to go right along up
with their old charges. Incidentally, the
Knights announce that, until further
notice, they are going to have an average
of 50 secretaries landing in France
each week.

Knights are going to specialize on ath-
letics, particularly boxing.

The Knights, on principle, are not
going to send any women specialists into
the field. They are going to specialize on
secretaries and chaplains. With this ex-
ception, however, for certain divisions
Mary Pickford has promised to send
the movie department new films of them-
selves—every month. And Secretary
Charles Bergen, who persuaded the two
ladies to do so, further announces that
Mack Sennett's Keystone bathing girls
will also be over (by proxy, by proxy).
As will a certain hitherto unheard-of
Anglo-American by the name of Charles
J. Chaplin.

MISS RANKIN FOR SENATE

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—Miss Jeannette
Rankin, Representative from Montana,
will fight for the Republican nomination
to the United States Senatorship as a
successor to the late Senator Walsh.

Uncle Joe Cannon is out for re-elec-
tion to Congress in spite of his 80 odd
years, and his opponents down Danville,
Ill., way ask plaintively, "if he thinks
his job in Congress is eternal."

JUSQU'AU BOUT!



MILLION EVERY DAY WAR RISK AVERAGE

June Figures Are for 8,000
Men—All Business at
Base Ports

All war risk insurance underwriting
in France is now being handled at the
base ports of debarkation. During June 8,000
new arrivals took policies or boosted
their figure, giving an average of \$1-
000,000 a day, a stupendous figure.

The only men who have been eligible
for insurance since the expiration of the
final period of grace in April are those
who have been in the service less than
120 days. This, of course, virtually
limits the number who can still take
out policies to a small percentage of the
newcomers.

Every man whose Army career is less
than 120 days old is now being reached
as soon as he steps off the boat, or at
least before he leaves the base port for
the front. If he has a policy for less
than \$10,000, he has an opportunity to
increase it. If he still wants to wait,
and has time to wait, he is given applica-
tion forms which he can send in at
his leisure, provided he does so within
that 120 days.

Every opportunity to insure himself
has, of course, previously been afforded
him in the United States.

ARMY ASPIRANTS MUST BE QUALIFIED

Common School Education
and Degree of Adapta-
bility Necessary

All officers and non-commissioned offi-
cers, chosen for instruction at the Army
and Corps schools, must, in addition to
good general qualifications, have a good
common school education, some degree
of adaptability to play the roll of in-
structor and, if they come from artillery,
gun or machine gun organizations, a knowl-
edge of arithmetic to include common
and decimal fractions.

This is the substance of a general
order, according to which reports from
the schools indicate that hitherto in-
many cases organization commanders
have not exercised sufficient care in the
selection of men for the schools.

TWO RECORD CLAIMERS

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—If you want
any skinning done, send for Bill
Townsend, of the State of Maine, by
chowder!

Bill, who is 70 years old but feels
just as young as he useter be, claims
that he has the world's record for
skinning.

His figures are: One muskrat, 40
seconds; eight foxes, 46 minutes.
Los Angeles proudly lays claim to
the American garbage record, hav-
ing reduced its garbage to two-
thirds—mostly by inserting it into
chickens and then extracting eggs
from the other end.

NATION'S WHEELS WORK SMOOTHLY; CONGRESS ON JOB

Shaking Down Process
Bearing Fruit in Steady
Accomplishment

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—We all feel that
our minnow national machine has
shaken down and is working in a man-
ner which few of us would have dared
to prophesy or even hope for a year ago.

This applies not only to our indus-
trial and other material organization,
but to our political and civic machine-
ries. Our cities and States are function-
ing well. Nobody could have anticipated
such efficient interlocking of State and
Federal machineries.

The same may be said of Congress.
We hear little talk now of the so-called
subservience of Congress to the execu-
tive branch of the government. The
nation is beginning vaguely to realize
that the legislative branch of the gov-
ernment is doing business with much
more efficiency than our past ideas of
Congress had led us to expect and that
the Capitol is predicting helpful and in-
telligent results.

The President's request for authority
to take over the wire lines, will ap-
parently be acted upon favorably dur-
ing the week. What opposition there is
does not follow the issues raised in the
specific case of the Western Union, but
is based rather on the apprehension by
unconvinced opponents of public
ownership that these war measures may
be used by advocates of public owner-
ship as a wedge when the war ends.

FARM OR OLD JOB WHEN WAR IS OVER

Open Every Door to Return-
ing Soldiers, Say Sec-
retary Lane

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—"Give me \$22-
000,000 and I will provide a plan that
will give every man of the A.E.F. a
chance to return to the life he lived be-
fore the war or to go on a farm."

Thus spoke Secretary Lane before the
Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, tell-
ing his hearers that it was not too early
to prepare the way for the return of our
soldiers to civil life.

He urged the reclamation on a vast
scale of all America's unused lands, and
proposed the use of the returning sol-
diers on that project. While the great
reclamation was in progress, the workers,
of course, would be supported and at
the same time would be earning each his
homestead.

Secretary Lane would allow each man
40 years in which to reimburse the gov-
ernment for improvements to his home-
stead.

"Every man must get a chance," he
said. "No door must be closed to him,
but every door opened. He must be
made to realize that by his own effort
he can open any door."

Of the 220,000,000 acres of land owned
by the government, 15,000,000 acres are
reclaimable swamp land.

TO SAVE NEWSPRINT

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—The War Indus-
tries Board, in a sweeping effort to con-
serve news print paper, suggested to the
publishers of the country that they dis-
continue the handing out of free copies
to advertisers, exchanges and the like,
and that they do away with "retur-
nals." The publishers promptly announced steps
to meet the Board's suggestion.

The Board has also shut down on
brass beds and similar metallic furni-
ture, and tells us that we must make
the old ones last.

WORK OR FIGHT!

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—In order to re-
lease more men for war work, in com-
pliance with the Government's "work or
fight" order, the New York City
hotels and clubs have dismissed all their
waiters and hired waitresses to work in
their stead.

14TH AN A.E.F. HOLIDAY

July 14 is hereby declared a holi-
day for all troops in this command
not actually engaged with the
enemy. It will be their duty and
privilege to celebrate the French in-
dependence day, which appeals
alike to every citizen and soldier in
France and America, with all the
sympathetic interest and purpose
that the French celebrated our in-
dependence day. Living among the
French people and sharing the com-
radeship in arms of their soldiers,
we have the deeper consciousness
that the two anniversaries are
linked together in common prin-
ciples and a common cause.

By COMMAND OF
GENERAL PERSHING.

PAYDAY A MONTH WILL BE ASSURED UNDER NEW PLAN

Some Money for Every Man
in Whole A.E.F. Every
Thirty Days

AMOUNT NOT YET DECIDED

System Will Not Affect Those for
Whom Ghost Now Walks
Regularly

A pay system will soon be adopted in
the A.E.F. by which every man will re-
ceive every 30 days some of the money
due him.

What this plan will be, just how it will
operate, how much of his pay a soldier
will be allowed per month, these and
other details cannot now be announced.
But it can be stated with certainty that
a new plan will be put in operation, and
that there will never be again, once that
plan is in operation, a soldier in the
whole A.E.F. who has gone without any
money at all for more than the custom-
ary month which everyone has to wait.

The new plan will not interfere with
men who are now fortunate enough to
be so situated that their pay comes
around regularly, month after month,
with only a few days' fluctuation of the
date one way or another.

Details Not Announced

It is not now possible to announce how
closely, if at all, the new plan will follow
the one outlined in this newspaper a few
weeks ago, when the fact that official
steps towards a revision of the pay sys-
tem were being definitely taken was first
made known to the Army.

The men who will benefit by the once-
a-month-sure plan are, of course, a rela-
tively small proportion of the whole
A.E.F. Now that the million mark has
been reached, that proportion, however
small it may be, is growing all the time.

Wounded men make up a good part
of the number. A wounded man means
a service record temporarily strayed, and
a misplaced service record, under the
present plan, means no money. Men
newly arrived from the States are also
at present pay methods. But the
payless payday is to be a thing of the
past.

DOLAN'S CONFESSION LENGTHY PROCESS

Not That He's Particularly
Sinful, but He Doesn't
Know French

Did you ever go looking up your sins
in an English-French dictionary? Take
it from Private Edward Dolan of the
"Engineers," it's a tough job.

Private Dolan had wanted to go to
confession for a long while. He finally
found a priest who was stationed near
the particular part of the front which
was his habitat at the time. The priest
couldn't talk English and Dolan
couldn't talk French, but he confessed
just the same.

Here's how. The priest had a little
English-French dictionary. He lent it to
Private Dolan. Dolan looked through it
until he found some of his sins listed.
Then he found point then out to the
chaplain. It took Private Dolan about
two hours to make his confession, and
he's not a particularly sinful member
of the A.E.F. at that.

ELEGANT BUMS IN FLIGHT

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—Ever since it
became not only unfashionable but il-
legal to loaf in the Empire State, there
has been a steady, soft-shoe exodus from
the purlieus of that commonwealth—the
flight of the elegant bums.

One well-known man, when summoned
for a violation of the anti-loafing law,
made the interesting plea that he was
ever so hard-worked taking care of his
wife's money.

FALL OF BASTILLE FIRST GREAT BLOW IN FREEING FRANCE

French Revolution Flamed
Into Being 129 Years
Ago Sunday

PETTY RULER POWERLESS

Paris Mob Ruled City From Mo-
ment of Attack on Hated
Symbol of Tyranny

REAL TROUBLE BEGAN JULY 12

News of Necker's Dismissal Spark
That Kindled Oppressed Peo-
ple to Fury of Revolt

Sunday will be France's Fourth of
July. And just as France observed our
Fourth of July, so will all America ce-
lebrate the 14th, Bastille Day.

It was on July 14, 1789, that the mad-
dened people of Paris, too long oppressed,
trifled with too long, and risen at last
in the first fine wrath of the Revolu-
tion, advanced upon and carried by storm
the formidable and sinister fortress
which was known as the Bastille.

With its rusty old cannon pointing at
the heart of the crowded city, with its
unspeakable dungeons, where men could
be locked up forever without trial at
the mere pleasure of the king, it had
stood in the minds of a bitter and hungry
people as a symbol of all the incredible
oppression and misrule which now was to
tear the whirlwind. That is why they
stormed the Bastille. That is why the
anniversary of its fall is celebrated as
the birthday of French liberty.

The old Marquis de Lafayette, governor
of the Bastille, had guessed what was in
the wind, and, since the night of the
12th, had lifted the drawbridges which
spanned the ancient moat and withdrawn
with his reinforced guards to the interior
of the many-towered prison. All that
night and all the next night uneasy sol-
diers paced the battlements, alert for the
trouble they could hear brewing in all
the streets and cafes and forges of the
unsleeping city.

For it was on the 12th that the omin-
ous mutterings of the crowd broke forth
in fury. News of that Necker, a minister
they trusted, had been dismissed by the
silly king, had been brought by courtiers
to Paris, and to the resentful multitude,
gathered that sultry July afternoon in
the Palais Royal Gardens, Camille Des-
moulins uttered the fateful call to arms.

The Young Lawyer from Picardy

He was a fiery young lawyer from
Picardy, and for all his stammering, his
passion gave him an eloquence that
kindled the Revolution. With hair
streaming and a pistol brandished in
either hand, he was lifted to a table in
front of the staff. For a few moments
they called that table the Tribune of the
Revolution—and there warned Paris that
importuned Swiss and German troops, already
in and near the city, were primed for
butchery at a word from the tricky king,
primed for a Saint Bartholomew's Mas-
sacre of patriots. It was the supreme
hour for Frenchmen and mankind. "To
arms!"

The crowd caught up the cry. "To
arms!" Surging forward toward the
Hotel de Ville, they were charged with
drawn sabers by the Prince de Lambese
at the head of a German regiment, and
the first blood of the Revolution was
shed. That was 129 years ago today.

All that night and all the next day
the bells sounded and the fever of the
people grew. A people's militia—within
a few hours the entire National Guard
headed by Lafayette—was formed
in a twinkling and to it a standard fleck-
ed with many a deserting battalion from
the forces of the old order.

Still the cry was "To arms!" But
they had none. The city was ransacked.
Anything would do. Armors gave up
their stock or, if they did not, saw their
shops plundered. The king's own Garde-
municipale yielded strange old tommy lances
from the Age of Chivalry, a golden royal
sword or two, and two funny, silver-
mounted cannon which his Majesty of
Spain had formally presented to Louis
XIV in days gone by.

Storming the Invalides

Then the multitude captured in a Seine
boat five thousandweight of gunpowder,
which the panic authorities were try-
ing to smuggle out of the city. They
charged the Invalides, whose friendly
guards fired never a shot, and in whose
cellars was found a very arsenal—28,000
muskets, hidden under straw.

So they got powder and guns.
Then all night and all day, while the
women sewed the cocardes of the new
Tricolor and the cooks worked overtime,
the anvils of the blacksmiths rang with
the fashioning of many pikes. Thus, in
no time, was a rag-tag-and-bobtail army
equipped for the desire of its heart—the
siege of the Bastille. "To the Bastille!"
became the war cry, caught up in the
streets, sped by every tongue, passed
from one end of raging Paris to the
other.

The siege began at one in the after-
noon of the 14th. The old governor knew
that his moat was impassable, knew the

OUR TWO COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

STATUE OF LIBERTY
ON THIS SIDE, TOO

Replica of Bartholdi Monument Reared Above River Seine

SCULPTOR IN WAR OF 1870

Idea Was Born as Vessel Sailed Up New York Harbor—Set Up in October, 1886

Few of the American soldiers who are homestead for a sight of the Statue of Liberty know that there is a Statue of Liberty in France. Few of the hundreds of thousands who, in the past year, have said their last farewell to America by waving to the colossal figure in New York harbor, and wondering as they did so, how many years would slip by before they would see her again, know that a towering replica of that celebrated statue lifts its torch of bronze about the waters of the Seine.

On the edge of Paris, beyond the Eiffel Tower, midway in the span of the Pont de Grenelle, stands one of the models that the sculptor made in preparing for the great Statue of Liberty which France gave to the United States. You can see it if you take the Metro beyond the Etoile to the Quai de Grenelle station. This replica is smaller, far, and was given to Paris in 1889 by the Parisians who had made their home in America.

On its pedestal you read an extract from a letter written by Vice-President Levi P. Morton: "We revere the France of the past because her soldiers helped us become a nation, and we love the France of today because she is one with us in the cause of free governments. I propose the following inscription for the pedestal of the statue: 'Non crederetur neque thesauri praesidia regni sunt verum amicitia. (Not armies nor treasures, but friends are the true protection of a realm.)'"

Sculptor an Alsatian

Not less closely than this inscription is the whole history of the Statue of Liberty linked with the building of the sentiment which has placed America and France side by side on the European battlefield.

The sculptor, Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, was an Alsatian, an artist who had made his name by taking up arms in the Franco-Prussian war, first as a leader of troops, and then as a member of Garibaldi's staff in the Vosges. When the war ended, Bartholdi's own Colmar was in the hands of the Germans and he was in the hands of the Commanche.

During the war, especially when his work took him to Bordeaux to receive a shipment of ammunition which had come from America, he had been disturbed at finding that a tireless German propaganda was steadily at work in the United States, undermining the ancient friendship between America and France, and it became the dream of Bartholdi's life to do something which should at once cement and symbolize that friendship before the eyes of the world.

To that dream he gave up the next 15 years of his life. He set out for America, and it was as he stood at the rail while his boat sailed up the wonder-harbor of New York that there was born the idea of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

Delay and Discouragement

The 15 years were packed with delay and discouragement, but Bartholdi never faltered. The proposal that the French should give the statue while Americans gave the pedestal was made in time to have the offer celebrate the

MOVIE INDUSTRY
CALLED ESSENTIAL

Golden Throated Caruso Now Hides His Voice Behind Screen

[By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES]

AMERICA, July 11.—The movie folk are registering joy, relief, pride, gratitude, happiness, rapture, bliss and other kindred emotions as a result of the draft ruling that theirs is an essential industry. Thus many perfectly beautiful young men need, for the present, face nothing more terrifying than the camera.

Caruso of the golden larynx is following in the footsteps of the bouncing Geraldine Farrar. Geraldine, after developing a marvelous lyric soprano and making a huge fortune therefrom, suddenly discovered that she could make even more money in the utter silence of the screen.

Not to be outdone, the world's greatest tenor decided to make an excursion into a business in which even his loudest note could not be heard. He has set his fine Italian hand to a contract which, according to his press agent, will bring him \$100,000 a picture.

centennial of American Independence.

but it was eight years later when, on the Fourth of July, in Paris, the statue was formally presented to America.

In the meanwhile, Bartholdi had completed the hand for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and had completed the head so that it might be exhibited at the great Exposition which Paris, with her marvelous recuperative powers, held only eight years after the battle of Sedan.

In the meanwhile, too, Bartholdi had fashioned the statue of Lafayette which stands in Union Square, New York, the gift of the Parisians to the people of that city by way of thanks for the money and help that had been given Paris after the destruction of the Prussian siege.

Finally, in June, 1888, a French frigate set sail for New York with the famous statue packed in 210 cases, and the next year, on October 28, 1886, the monument to the ancient and indissoluble friendship between the two republics was accepted with memorable pomp and circumstance by Grover Cleveland, then in his first term as President of the United States.

With De Lesseps, the great engineer of Suez and Panama, speaking for the French, with William M. Evarts speaking for the Americans, with John Greenleaf Whittier reading the ode of dedication, the Statue of Liberty was offered to America.

In the more than 30 years that have passed since its erection, it has grown in the affections of the American people. And in the year just past far more Americans have seen and loved it than ever before.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY

"My Portrait"

FINEST PHOTOS

19 Avenue de Clichy

PARIS

MARK TIME!

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GERMAN PRISONERS
NOT TO GO TO U.S.

Captives Taken by A.E.F. Will Be Kept in Camps Over Here

TWO ENCLOSURES READY

Only Staff Officers or Representatives to Be Allowed Inside as Visitors

German prisoners taken by members

of the A.E.F. will not, as has been

reported, be sent to the United States.

The present policy of the A.E.F. is to

keep them in France, and already two

large permanent prison camps—"prisoner

of war enclosures" (P.W.E.) officially

have been instituted here. In addition,

there are divisional P.W.E.s, where

combatant troops will deliver their hands,

and other central enclosures.

The old rule forbidding conversation

with prisoners is still in force, with the

added emphasis that no person in the

A.E.F., except those on the staffs of

divisions, corps or armies, or their representatives,

and the escort actually on

duty, will be allowed to enter any part

of a P.W.E. However, prisoners who

may be required by the General Staff,

A.E.F., for special examination, will be

sent to G.I.Q. at the staff's request, and

returned to their proper camps as soon

as practicable.

A Prisoners of War Information Bureau

has been formed. It is charged

with receiving all reports and maintain-

ing all records concerning prisoners, with

keeping up to date all information re-

garding captures, internments, transfers,

releases, exchanges, escapes, admission

to hospitals and deaths. An individual

return will be made out for each prisoner

of war, giving all details as to his case.

To Reply to Inquiries

The bureau will reply to all inquiries

about prisoners, keep all their personal

effects and money for them, censor their

mail, receive and keep their wills, and

keep up their pay record, for an "allow-

ance of pay" will be allowed to prisoners

for each day's labor. This will be

handed over in some form of token or

scrip by the Q.M. in order that it may

be used only at the prisoners' canteen,

and may not be of use, say, in effecting

an escape.

All prisoners of war, with the exception

of officers, will be required to work. It

is stipulated that the labor exacted

shall not be excessive, but it is also laid

down that their own welfare requires

that they be well employed. They will

be subject to the same discipline as is

in force in the United States Army, and

will be under the general control of the

Provost Marshal General. Any punish-

ments that may be meted out to them

will be only those that could lawfully

be inflicted on our own troops.

Welfare Work Among Prisoners

Welfare work among prisoners will

be carried on under the auspices of regu-

larly constituted relief societies, and, in

order to be sure that they are getting

a square deal, permission will be granted

to the members of neutral diplomatic

corps to visit and inspect all of the

A.E.F.'s prison camps. On the occasion

of these visits, the prisoners will have

opportunity to talk to the neutral dele-

gates out of hearing of any of their

American captives.

In short, as the order covering the

subject of prisoners puts it: "They will

be accorded every consideration dictated

by the principles of humanity. The be-

havior of a generous and chivalrous

people toward enemy prisoners of war

will be punctiliously observed.

There will be no departure from this

fixed rule or conduct, unless the enemy,

by the mis-treatment of American pris-

oners in his hands, makes it necessary."

THE PHOTO FIENDS

"Yep, I went and put my gas mask

on and then had my picture taken."

"Huh! You're about as sensible as

the bloke that jumped onto the trolley

car and insisted on paying the conduc-

tor's fare."

114 SHIPS SPLASH
IN TWENTY STATES
ON RECORD FOURTH

Continued from Page 1

40,000 tons all ready to take the ways, but freshet held it up. That launching would have sent our merchant ship record over the hundred mark, but we view a mere dozen or so ships as simply a trivial detail these days.

Director-General Schiwa says that we shall have 3,000,000 tons deadweight this year. He says that last year he would not have considered it possible, but that with the wonderful loyalty and enthusiasm of the workers, and with the progress now under way, he is certain that we will have more than trebled the output of last year when 1918 ended.

First Launching in Wisconsin

The first ship launched was a 3,400 ton cargo carrier at Superior, Wis., which slipped into the water when the Fourth of July was exactly one minute old. Shooter's Island launched a 7,500 ton ship precisely at sunrise. After that big splash celebrated the day everywhere every few minutes.

Newark launched three 5,500 tonners; San Francisco, three 12,000 ton cargo carriers; Oakland, three 9,400 ton refrigerators. Newark's three were dumped into the water exactly 20 minutes apart.

In several yards men began laying new keels almost before the ships were quite off the ways. A California yard claims the world's record for launching 47,800 tons deadweight, represented by four ships. A second record was broken by the building of one ship of 12,000 tons in 37 days. A third record was made by laying six keels immediately after the launchings.

Fourteen New Destroyers

The list of launchings given above is for merchant vessels only, and does not include the launchings of naval vessels. Nineteen war vessels slid into the water. At San Francisco, eight destroyers were launched; at Newport News, three; at Philadelphia, two; at Quincy, Mass., one. At the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard, one gunboat hit the water, at Mobile, a minesweeper; and at New York, another.

The official report is that in the fiscal year just closed we launched 1,622 new ships, of 1,490,708 tons deadweight—more than double the output of the German yards in peace time. One half of the fiscal year's output was completed during the last four months.

Nearly 30,000 vessels now fly our flag.

SHIPYARD WORKERS

SEND GREETINGS

C-in-C. Gives A.E.F. Congratulations on Splendid Support

The following cablegram, signed by

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the

Federal Shipping Board, was received by

the Secretary of the Navy, as well as to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, that the troops at cantonments and in our insular possessions, the men with the fleet abroad and at home, and the Marines, wherever stationed, be included."

There follows the reply of the Adjutant-General to the Congressman's suggestion, stating that the Secretary of War had been pleased to adopt it.

Continuing, Mr. Loneragan says:

"The fleet, I was informed, was notified by wireless along the same lines on May 11.

"Thus, every man wearing the service uniform of the United States on May 12 last, whether at the front, in the rear, in the front trench in France, or of sweeping with his eye the horizon of the North Sea for the telltale periscope. . . . of guarding our border. . . . of learning at our training camps the art of war, used at least a few minutes of his day in writing to the one friend whose heart is always with him, his mother.

"The significance of this action can hardly be overestimated. . . . It was with no little pleasure, then, that I was informed by Mr. Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, in charge of foreign mails, that on May 31, 1918, there arrived at an Atlantic port a transport bringing 2,425,000 letters, sent by troops by the men of the front on Mother's Day, in addition to 205,000 letters received earlier the same week.

"This mail, I was further advised, began to arrive at the post office of the port where the ship landed, at 4:05 o'clock, and was worked out and dispatched to destinations by letter carriers immediately during the night, and every letter was out of the office before 11 o'clock of the morning of June 1, and orders had been issued by postmasters everywhere to give expeditious handling to this mail."



LAFAYETTE'S CAREER EVENTFUL AFTER 1782

Hero of Our Revolution Did Not Return to Live in Retirement

LONG PRISONER IN AUSTRIA Stormy Days Followed Triumphant Greeting of Young Franco- American Officer

Of Lafayette, the Franco-American, the dashing young officer who was admired and trusted by Washington, beloved by the Continentals under him, and cherished in memory by the people of the 13 original colonies and their descendants of the 48 States, the present-day generation of Americans knows much.

Of Lafayette, the French patriot, moderate at a time when moderation was despised, delayer of the Reign of Terror until, by the underhanded plotting and vacillation of his royal master, that reign could be no longer denied—of Lafayette the constant seeker after the golden mean between royalism and democracy were wild, latter-day Americans know little.

Accordingly, on the approach of the anniversary of the start of the French revolution, in the stirring events of which he was destined to play so prominent a part, a résumé of the career of Marie Jean Paul Roch Yvon Gilbert Motier, Marquis of Lafayette and field marshal of France, from the time he left the liberated United States to take part in the liberation of his own country, cannot fail to be of interest to the men of the A.E.F.

In triumph, Lafayette, a youth of 25, returned from America to his native land in January, 1782. He was commissioned a major-general in the French Army—the same rank that he had held in Washington's forces—his commission to date from the surrender of the British at Yorktown. More than that, he was created a *maréchal de camp* (lieutenant general) and an admiral of the sea, with the rank of lieutenant general, on the day of his arrival in Paris.

Drops Out of View
The cares of his long neglected family estate, contiguous to his Château de Chavagnac, in Auvergne, occupied his attention more or less. Save for a flying visit to the United States in 1784, where he was received with acclaim, he drops out of view for two or three years.

But in 1785 we find the name of Lafayette enrolled among those of the members of the Constitutional Club, which included such men as Condorcet, of the philosophic party, and the fiery, eloquent Mirabeau. He was also a member of the so-called National Guard, which comprised such others as La Rochefoucauld and Danton.

Small wonder, then, that the court, and in particular, the headstrong, autocratically reared Austrian queen, Marie-Antoinette, looked upon Lafayette as a *révolutionnaire*. The court, to spite him, espoused the candidacy of his rival for his own particular seat in the States-General. Nevertheless, the royal court, which had been the scene of opposition, he, with 90 other "noble liberals," was elected.

From the 5th of May, 1789, upon which the States-General met, until the fall of the Bastille on July 14, things moved at a rapid pace. Lafayette proposed the convocation of a National Assembly, which soon became the wrangling central parliamentary body of France. In that assembly Lafayette presented, on July 11, 1789, a declaration of rights startlingly similar to that in the Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776. Later he became the assembly's vice-president.

Garde Nationale Organized
Then came the first Bastille day, with its consequences of tumult and disorder. To meet this, there was hurriedly organized, almost overnight, the *Garde Nationale* of France to maintain order inside the country. At the head of this democratic army (from whose title, by the way, our National Guard is said to have derived its name), Lafayette was placed. Soon this new body grew to 3,000,000 men.

From the time of the organization of the Guard until 1792, Lafayette's history, as one writer has summed it up, is "largely the history of France." The same historian describes him as "a minister of humanity and order among a frenzied people," and that he indeed appears to have been.

Mounted upon his dashing white charger, he arrived at Versailles with his Guards in the nick of time, on the hectic night of October 5, 1789, following the march of the maddened women of Paris to the palace, to save his king and the brave but perilous queen from the clutches of the bloodthirsty mob. On the grim morning of the 6th, he stood upon a balcony with the king and queen—the former having been induced to put on the tricolor cockade of the National Guard—knighted and chivalrously kissed the hand of the latter, utterly forgetting of the ill omen of the blood and thus inducing the rabble in the court below to shout "Vive la Reine!" as well as "Vive le Roi!" bridged the yawning gap temporarily!

But Lafayette was not an extremist, and his unpopularity began when he refused to go the way of the wild mob. Disgusted, he resigned his leadership of the National Guard, but, as invasion now menaced the nation, he was induced to resume it.

For Republican Principles
In the Constituent Assembly, which followed the National Assembly, his voice was raised in support of republican principles, if not in favor of a republican form of government. In fact, he seems to have favored a sort of constitutional monarchy.

He advocated the abolition of arbitrary imprisonment for political offenses, such as had been the fate of the hapless ones in the Bastille; religious tolerance (Lafayette was a Mason); trial

by jury; the freedom of the press, and station—the abolition of titles of nobility. But what is of particular interest to Americans of this generation, is the fact that one of the projects he ardently propounded before the Assembly was the gradual liberation of all slaves then held in France and her colonies.

One year after the fall of the Bastille, on the occasion of the fête on the Champ-de-Mars, which was destined to be a sort of national love-feast for the torn and harassed nation, Lafayette handed over the supreme command of the National Guard to Louis XVI—for that one day. At the conclusion of the imposing ceremony of reconciliation, an empty ceremony, it afterwards proved to be—Lafayette swore in his Guards to be forever "faithful to the nation, to the king; and that we shall remain united with all the French people, through the indissoluble bonds of brotherhood,"—an oath which, with the king and the nation at such variance, was impossible of fulfillment, however earnestly desired by its propounder.

Retires to Private Life
Following that ceremony, Lafayette definitely resigned his command of the Guard, and retired to private life. The conservative element of the day invited him to stand for mayor of Paris; but the royalists, with the characteristic ingratitude of their breed, knifed him in the back by supporting his rival, Pétion, a bitterly radical Jacobin, and he was defeated.

Then came the war with Austria, with the flabby king, abetted by his Austrian consort, secretly dickered with his country's enemy for the security of his throne. Lafayette took command of one of the three armies of 50,000 men each, and proceeded toward the frontier. So great was the popular confidence in his leadership that the president of the Assembly said that "the nation would oppose to its enemies these things: The Constitution and Lafayette."

His army, however, was disaffected by the revolutionary rhetoric that had been fed it, and by the troublesome events at home. Sensing this turbulent state of affairs behind the army, Lafayette made a country trip to Paris and there, before the Assembly, denounced the extremely radical and powerful Jacobin club, calling for its suppression. In turn the Jacobins introduced a motion to have him arrested and tried as an enemy of the country; it was defeated by a vote of 440 to 224.

Crash of the Monarchy
Two days after that, on August 10, 1792, the Tuilleries was stormed and sacked, and both Louis and the queen were carried off to prison, which they were not to leave until they went forth in the funeral to the guillotine. The monarchy had at last crashed to its fall.

Lafayette, his king beyond defence, would have marched to Paris to defend the constitution; but, knowing that his troops would not follow him, so disaffected had thus become, he made his way to the then neutral territory of Liège, in Belgium. There he was taken prisoner by the Austrians, and forced to spend his time in Austrian and Prussian prisons for several years thereafter.

Despite his rank, Lafayette's lot of a prisoner seems to have been much the same as that of Allied prisoners in Prussian and Austrian hands today. The nature of the double-headed beast was, even in those days, more than 100 years ago, pretty well established. With a toothpick for a pen, a little vinegar for ink, and some smuggled paper, Lafayette succeeded in eluding the censorship of his captors and in communicating with friends in France.

To one of his letters, after relating the hardships he had been forced to bear, he added, with characteristic courage: "I will be determined to live." And live he did, largely because of the protests launched by his foster-motherland, America. Governor Morris, then our minister to France, forwarded his letter to the United States; the United States protested to Prussia and Austria, and in due time Lafayette was accorded more favors in the role of a "political prisoner."

Napoleon Works for Release
Though Napoleon, just coming into political power in 1797, had little use for such a putrefied as Lafayette, and even went so far as to call him a "noodle," he nevertheless stipulated for his release. Lafayette did not, however, return to France until after the fall of the Directory, brought about by Napoleon in 1799, and the establishment of the Consulate. When he did return, he voted against the conferring of the consulate for life upon Napoleon, and, later, against making Napoleon emperor.

He took no part in the campaigns of "the little corporal," for whom, as evidenced by his votes, he had great distrust. He was in retirement on his estate until after the battle of Leipzig, and the banishment of Napoleon to Elba. Then, under Louis XVIII, he served for a brief period as vice-president of the Assembly, up to the time of the battle of Waterloo. After that date he sat again in the Assembly for the constitution of 1800.

During the Revolution of 1830, following the abdication of the reactionary Charles X, Lafayette was again called to the command of the National Guard. But the Marquis—or the General, as he was more popularly called—was then 83 years old, and failing, and his efforts came to little. In the "June Days" rising of 1832 an attempt was made to use him as a figure-head about which to rally the republican forces against Louis-Philippe, but it came to naught. Early in 1834 Lafayette made his last speech; on May 20 of that same year he died in Paris.

Though he failed in his dream of seeing a just, equitable, constitutional monarchy established in France, and did not live to see the establishment of the glorious republic which America honors today, he did not work in vain. His tomb in the little Picpus Cemetery in Paris is that which the tomb of few other men can be said to be—a hallowed spot to the patriotically devout of two great and free nations.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON CABLE SERVICE

Special Rate of 30 to 50 Centimes a Word for A.E.F.

E.F.M. cablegrams for the United States, at rates varying from about 30 centimes to 50 centimes a word, will be accepted at all French post and telegraph offices as the result of an agreement recently concluded between the French Department of Post and Telegraphs and the transatlantic cable companies.

The privilege of sending these E.F.M. cablegrams is confined to officers and men of the A.E.F., and Army clerks and nurses, and to persons in the United States desiring to send messages to them. These cablegrams will all be accepted subject to delay, and of course subject to strict censorship regulations. They must refer only to "matters of a personal and social character;" they must be approved and stamped by the Army censor; they must be couched in plain English only, and be written legibly on the proper forms.

There is no limit to their length, but it is desired that they be as brief as is consistent with clearness. Particularly must the address be clearly stated, so as to insure delivery.

Every sender of an E.F.M. dispatch must sign his full name, rank, organization and headquarters on the message blank. All messages must be prepaid in French money, and there will be no refunds.

The rates vary from 0 fr. 3125 centimes a word for the Eastern Seaboard of the United States to 0 fr. 475 centimes a word for the Pacific coast.

ETIQUETTE HINTS FOR DOUGHBOYS

Questions Answered

Q.—Never try to borrow a light from a general when the wind is high. You will probably have to use one of your own matches in the end, because the chances are, he will be just as short of them as you are. Then, too, if one of them goes out, you will put the general at a great disadvantage, because he isn't supposed to fuss in the presence of enlisted men.

T.—Perhaps, after all, it is just as well not to ask the chaplain to sit in on a poker game. He will never know what he's missed; and besides, there are ever so many nicer things—such as raids—that you can invite him to.

R.W.—No. It is hardly a fair question to put to a new second lieutenant, doing his first turn as officer of the day: "Do you know your general orders, sir?" The only way he'll ever get a chance to learn them is by having every man on post recite them to him. So help him out; go the whole limit, and by the time he finishes his midnight-to-reveille inspection of the guard, he will be a mighty well-informed shavetail. Remember that he's over here to learn just as much as you are, so don't be stingy with your knowledge.

M.L.S.—It is hardly the thing to do nowadays, this "sneaking" of an aviator whether he believes that airplanes will win the war. He has been asked that so many times, and said yes so many times, that it is really a strain on his nerves. And as he fights on and with his nerves (singular or plural, just as you wish) it will be your interest to tamper with them (or it).

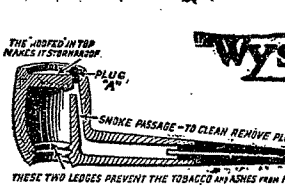
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SUMMER DAYS AT THE FRONT

We may talk of the French and the Americans and William Jennings Bryan, but your true democrat is the coolie. He is the greatest ignoramus of class distinction and leveler of mankind the world has ever known.

Two soldiers were sitting on the firing step of the first line. One was a lieutenant, the other a private.

"I wish," said the lieutenant, "I had a franc for every coolie on my shirt."

"So do I," said the private.

The conversation lagged for a minute. "The guess?" resumed the private. "Everybody wishes that—even the colonel. You know, he's got 'em, too. He won't admit it, but I saw one on his neck."

One American unit is holding a stretch of line which runs through what used to be a village. Fritz has the remnants of the railroad station and we have what is left of the Hotel de la Gare, just across the street. Up to the time the Chef de Gare departed suddenly one day, he nurtured a strawberry bed in front of the depot. He has been gone a long time, but the vines are doing fine.

One of the duties of the first line sentries for weeks was to report on the condition of the berries. Finally, they were officially reported ripe. That night the Americans organized a strawberry picking party and it was so successful that they have repeated it at intervals.

Whether the fact that it's stolen fruit or that monkey meat, as a steady diet, is wholesome, has anything to do with it or not, the Americans assure the berries are the sweetest they have ever tasted.

"No man's Land," they exclaim. "Say, we own it."

The front line is an example of extremes. It is usually either an extremely busy or an extremely quiet place. Frequently, during the day, there won't be a man officer than every ten yards or so, and sometimes not that often.

An ambitious movie operator arrived in a certain sector a few days ago. He was after "action stuff in the first line." "All right," said the major and pointed to the communicating trench that led ahead. The camera man gained the first trench. There was no noise, no movement, not a human being in sight. He might have been on Main Street in a blue law town on a Sunday morning. Finally he came upon a solitary lookout peering through the parapet.

"There's not much doing now," said

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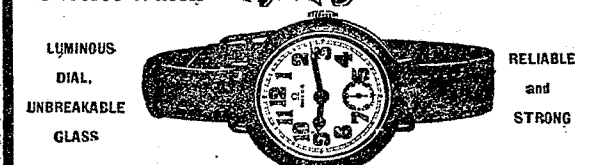
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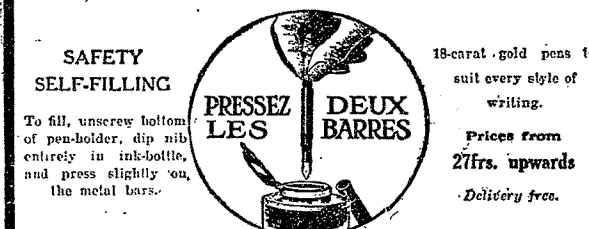
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The "ARMY" "OMEGA" The Watch of Bracelet Watch "OMEGA" Matchless Merit



LUMINOUS DIAL, UNBREAKABLE GLASS, RELIABLE and STRONG

The "S.A.R. CAMERON" Fountain Pen



SAFETY SELF-FILLING, 18-carat gold pens to suit every style of writing. Prices from 27frs. upwards. Delivery free.

Well made, strong SOLID SILVER

IDENTITY DISCS ON BRACELETS

Special Patterns Made to Order. When ordering, please give exact measurement of wrist.

Price List on Application

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"MORNY" SHAVING SOAP

(SAVON À RASER)

YIELDS a copious non-drying lather, which enables the usually irksome operation of shaving to be performed with ease and comfort. Known as the "Officer's Shaving Soap."

Morny Shaving Soap is unique in every way, and represents the highest standard yet attained in the production of Shaving Soap.

Round Flat Tablet, scented "Chamade," "June Roses," "Lavender" or "Violette," in Ivoryine Case ... 2/9. Stick in Card Case ... 2/9.

Send amount, with 4/- postage, direct to MORNY FRERES LTD., 201 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Come and Play at

Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, Challes-les-Eaux.

Right up in the heart of the French Alps—the beautiful spots where tourists have enjoyed themselves for years. When you get your leave, plan to come here.

Lake Bourget is here too. And the magnificent Savoie Country is all about. It is a most charming locality in a wonderful land.

You can enjoy yourself at any of the usual out-of-door sports at a popular resort, and you can rest.

Better Vanderville has not been put on during the war. American, English, and French artists from the best theaters in the largest cities are here to entertain you.

A special staff of American ladies are assisting in making it the most pleasant place in France for you to re-prepare, rest, or spend your Military Vacation.

Operated for all Members of the American Expeditionary Force.

As children we had learned to love
The land where still remained romance;
Where liberty was held above
All else—in happy France.

THE WINNERS: LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE

As men we came with faces set,
And, millions strong, sailed o'er the sea
To pay an olden, golden debt—
To save the chimnes of Normandy.



THE FRANCO-AMERICAN LINE

BASEBALL WONDERS WHERE IT GETS OFF

Draft and Shipping Industry Still Taking Players Out of Game

WATCH CAMPS, SAYS EVERS

Fine Material Now in O.D. Should Be Available After Kaiser Is Struck Out

(By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES) AMERICA, July 11.—Baseball lovers anxiously on the ragged edge, the players, owners and fans wondering if the "work or fight" ruling means that baseball is not work, and that, therefore, the players must fight.

Many of the teams are pretty ragged already owing to the draft, and also because of the high wages paid in the shipyards, which have lured many diamond heroes from the teams. Experts predict suggest that the shipyards are being used by ingenious players for extracting bigger salaries out of the managers, who see their teams dissolve.

The Philadelphia Shipbuilding Company has annexed Iressler and Watson of the Athletics and White of the Phillies.

The Dallas draft board has thrown a scare into baseball with its first ruling on the Crowder order by summoning Sam Lewis, twirler on the Dallas club of the Texas league, to engage in an essential occupation or be drafted. The Fort Worth board has followed suit by ordering Roger Hornsby, star shortstop of the St. Louis Nationals, to engage in some essential business or enter Class 1 of the draft.

Robertson Turns Down Giants

Davey Robertson has refused an offer of \$7,500 salary from the Giants and remains in the Government's employ in Washington.

The Naval Overseas Transportation team won the championship of the Greater New York naval district, by defeating the sailors of the U.S.S. Granite State, the score being 12 to 7. The winning team was comprised largely of former college stars.

Johnny Evers thinks that the baseball magnates should watch the soldier camps and sign promising players. He says the camps are filled with the baseball material. Of course Evers does not expect that the magnates will be able to take these youngsters away from Uncle Sam while the present hot game is on in France.

WANTS TO MEET RIVERS

This is the place to advertise if you want to fight. Roy Rivers of the Trench Mortar Battery put in his application a couple of weeks ago and now comes Jack (Kid) Lewis, whose Army name is Pvt. John F. Matteson, Troop B—U.S. Cavalry Advance Section S.O.S., A.P.O. 703, and asserts that he would be glad to meet Rivers at the lightweight limit. Lewis has met Matt Brock, Tommy Dixon, Tommy Kilbane, Young Egan, Patsey Brannagan, Tommie McGuffey, Danny Dunn and others. Mr. Rivers, shake hands with Mr. Lewis.

WITH THE MITT WIELDERS

Diek Loadman has decided to give Johnny Ertle, whom he stopped in three rounds at Milwaukee, another chance. The pair are to meet at St. Paul.

John Reiser, of New York, better known as "John the Barber," may yet get Jack Dempsey under his managerial wing. Reiser has signed out in Milwaukee against Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager. Reiser claims to have a contract with Dempsey which has not expired. Kearns has engaged Ray Cannon, a former ball player, to defend his side of the case, while Ed Yockley, former Notre Dame athlete, will take care of Reiser's interests.

The "work or fight" order in the States may force some of the boxers to get busy, as boxing will hardly be considered among the list of useful occupations.

Tommy Robson stopped Joe Egan in five rounds at Boston. Some of the sporting scribes claim Joe took a "flop." Billy Miske and Willie Mocham boxed a four-round draw at Los Angeles.

SUPPLY TRAIN SHOW

The boys of the 1st Motor Supply Train recently staged a big variety show not so very far behind the advanced lines. The improvised theater was in a spot usually rocked by the big guns.

Although this wasn't the first event which the amusement club of the Train has presented, it was the big night in its career. For the guests of honor were the commanding general of the American division, the commander of the French corps to which it is attached, and their staffs.

Twenty-three numbers were presented, including two sparkling fast three round bouts, wrestling, and several numbers by the harmonious Train quartet and minstrel band. Sergeant Smith of A Co., the human jackknife, brought back merriment of the Keith and Majestic circuits, and Hull of Co. F performed one of Houdini's famous stunts.

GALA DAY AT TOURS; ALL KINDS OF SPORTS

Signal Corps Experts Show Their Wares, Airmen Perform Stunts

By the good graces of the weather men the gala day of gala days in the S.O.S. had been seen when the Franco-American games, conducted by the Tours division of the F.M.C.A., came to a close. Noteworthy performances were made by Sergeant and Jack on the track and Johnson in the field. Add the handicap of wearing belted uniforms and regulations uniforms (except coat) to the marks made, and some conception can be gained of the class of the competitors.

Much color was added to the gathering when the French officials, generals of the S.O.S. and French generals put in their appearance early in the afternoon. It is estimated between seven and eight thousand people were present.

For fully three hours a squadron of American aviators flew overhead, giving an exhibition of loop the loop, dip, tail slide, spiral, and everything else that can be done with an airplane.

Experts from the Signal Corps gave an exhibition of signalling which was a great success, and much credit is due the performers. Twelve men started from the judge's stand with full pack, laid their lines and established stations as they covered the mile circuit. The message: "Eagle: Holiday greetings from Tours, France. Edwards" was relayed by buzzer, semaphore, telegraph and wig. Approximately eight and one-half minutes after the men started the message started to come in from a hill nearly a third of a mile away to the final receiving station at the judge's stand, and when the message was written and handed to the judges 10min. 14sec. had elapsed.

An American general did honor to the national game by throwing in the ball that started the post teams of the aviation field and — Barracks into a well-played nlp and tuck game of baseball. For nine innings the game was filled with feature plays by both teams.

HOSPITAL WANTS GAMES

Base Hospital No. 19, Rochester, N.Y. Unit, wants to arrange games with other Army organizations, preferably medical. Their athletic director, an M.R.C. captain, "firmly believes the team can defeat anything they meet on the diamond." Anyone who wishes to be shown will please address the Athletic Director, Base Hospital No. 19, Vichy, Allier, France.

COLLEGE SPORT NOTES

Lt. Paul Meyers, American aviator, who has been awarded the Croix de Guerre, was a star basketball player at the University of Wisconsin.

Vivian Nickalls, who coached the Yale crews several years ago, has been decorated for the second time for his work on the Italian front. Major Arnold Jackson, famous English runner, also has received his second citation.

Lt. Henry Cassidy, of Wichita, Kan., well known college athlete, has been given the war cross for bravery near Anserville.

H. J. Baker, of Pittsburgh, prominent in athletic circles, has enlisted in the British Army.

A.E.F. HEAVYWEIGHT LOOKING FOR BOUTS

Private Frank K. Taylor Is Anxious to Have Championship Settled

To the Sporting Editor of THE STARS AND STRIPES:—

Pvt. Frank K. Taylor, of Battery A, Field Artillery, issues the following open challenge: "I am desirous of meeting in the ring any or all, professional or amateur, aspirants for the heavyweight championship of the American Expeditionary Forces. Will fight at 165 to 170 pounds, provided opponent may be of any weight above 165. Up to 20 rounds, or to a finish. Opponent may name date and place."

(Signed) PVT. FRANK K. TAYLOR.

Battery A, — F.A., A.E.F.

As his manager, I am ready to negotiate on behalf of Pvt. Taylor with any bona-fide contender for the title, or the holder himself, for that matter, to arrange details for a match to decide the heavyweight championship of the American Expeditionary Forces. I might state that Pvt. Taylor, known formerly as "Babe" Taylor, held the championship of the 6th Field Artillery while serving in that regiment (in Battery F) from 1907 to 1910, and also the post championship at Fort Riley, Kansas, where the 6th was stationed, with several other regiments and detachments. Previously and since that time, "Babe" Taylor was well known in amateur circles around Harlem and all over Southern California, particularly at the Athletic Club of Pasadena.

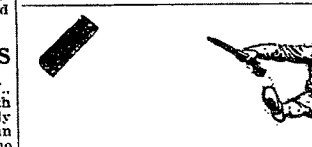
Sgt. CLAUDE H. DIAL, Battery A, — F.A., A.E.F.

TWO FEET—\$50,000

AMERICA, July 11.—Duke Kahana-moka, the famous Hawaiian swimmer, has had his feet insured for \$50,000.

**HOTEL BRIGHTON
PARIS**
218 Rue de Rivoli
PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BATH
MODERATE PRICES

AMERICAN EYE GLASSES
E. N. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
LONDON 14, Old Bond St. PARIS 3, Rue Scribe.



ATHLETES MAKE BEST FIGHTERS
That's why we know that the big lot of Taylor Athletic Equipment sent to the troops is in good hands. In one order alone we were awarded the following competition with all other makers:
\$9,760
5,500
1,200
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1,500
Taylor League Baseballs
Taylor Baseballs
Taylor Footballs
Taylor Baseball Gloves
Taylor Base Mitts
Taylor Bladders

Here's the glad hand, boys, and I wish with all my heart I were there with you. If I can do anything for you let me know.
ALEX. TAYLOR & Co., Inc.,
Military - Athletic Outfitters,
26 East 42nd Street, New York.

DEMPSEY SCORES K.O. AT PORKY'S EXPENSE

End Comes in Opening Tilt of Scheduled Ten Round Bout

BURNS OUTPOINTS HERMAN

Curtain Is Rung Down on Leonard-Brazzo Match to Save Latter from Taking Count

(By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES) AMERICA, July 11.—Jack Dempsey added one more K.O. to his long list when he stopped Porky Flynn in the first round of a scheduled ten round bout at Atlanta.

The round was barely half over when Dempsey shot a left hook to the stomach, and followed it with a right cross to the jaw which sent Porky to dreamland.

This was Dempsey's second knockout in a week, he having stopped Bob Devere at Joplin, Mo., in the first round of a 12 round battle. A left hook, after about two minutes of fighting, did the trick against Devere.

Frankie Burns, the New Jersey bantamweight, outboxed Pete Herman, the title holder, in eight rounds at Jersey City, getting the best of every round except the fifth.

Champion lightweight Benny Leonard defeated Jack Brazzo in eight rounds at Wildwood N.J. The final round was cut short to save Brazzo from a knockout.

At Akron, Ohio, Ted Lewis won over Johnny Griffiths in 20 rounds.

Low Teller outpointed Frankie Calahan in an eight round go at Atlantic City.

A.E.F. GAMES

M.R.S. Shuts Out Engineers
Payne, pitching for the — M.R.S. Unit, struck out 15 of the — Engineers to face him and, backed by almost perfect fielding, shut out his opponents. Half of the losers did some good hurling himself, only three of the six runs scored against him being earned. Hull of the winners was two times at bat, made two hits and scored two runs. Fairgrave made a triple and a double. Not a man on the losing side reached second base until after two outs in the ninth.

Air Squadrons Battle

One Aero Squadron put it over another — since numbers can't be mentioned, you'll have to guess who was who — in a game that was a neck and neck affair until the slugging seventh, when the winners scored the last of their 32 runs. The losers got a man across in their last time up, but the run left them five shy of the one they need. Juras, Noren and Ford did the heaviest hitting for the winners. Catcher Clanton of the losers put up a star game. The score: R H E
— Sqdn. 3 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 — 8 9 4
— Sqdn. 4 0 0 1 0 3 4 0 — 12 13 6

Other A.E.F. Scores

Company F, — Engineers, 7; Company A, — Engineers, 4.
Company A, — Engineers, 6; Company M, — Engineers, 5.
3rd Bn., — Infantry, 10; 1st Bn., — Infantry, 3.
Field Clerks 10, Company A 3 (G.I.Q. league).

Illinois won from Wisconsin in the annual dual games, 51 1-3 to 62 2-3.

MAPS FOR ALL FRONTS
Plans, Guides, Aeronautic Maps for American Officers and Soldiers.
CAMPBELL'S MAP STORE
(Librerie des Cartes Campbell)
9, Rue Saint-Lazare, Paris (center)
Subway Station, Nord-Sud, Notre-Dame-Lorette.

WALK-OVER SHOES

34 Boulevard des Italiens
19-21 Boul. des Capucines
PARIS

All soldiers are welcome at the WALK-OVER Stores, where they can apply for any information and where all possible services of any kind will be rendered free of charge.

LYONS, 12 Rue de la République
NAPLES, 215 Via Roma

The WALK-OVER "French Conversation Book" and Catalogue will be sent gratis any soldier applying for it.

STAR SPANGLED WINS JULY FOURTH RACE

Compadre Takes Rockaway Selling Stakes—New Record by Elfin Queen

(By Cable to THE STARS AND STRIPES) AMERICA, July 11.—At the Fourth of July races at Aqueduct track, a colt named Star Spangled carried the money of the crowd and won hands down.

Compadre, son of Colin and Playmate, won the Rockaway selling stakes at Aqueduct. Trompe La Mort, Widener's imported three year old French colt, won the Oakhill handicap, covering the mile and one sixteenth in 1:45, only two-fifths of a second slower than the track record.

Elfin Queen won the historic Clover stakes at Aqueduct, setting a new mark for the race by completing the five furlongs in :58 2-5.

Now that most of the important spring turf fixtures have been run over the eastern tracks, Elfin Queen leads the two year olds. Harry Payne Whitney, John and W. P. Applegate's Jack Hare, Jr., lead the three year olds, and Commander J. K. L. Ross' Cadejet is on top among the handicap brigade.

QUIMET NOW A LIEUTENANT

AMERICA, July 11.—The national golf champion, Francis Ouimet, has been promoted from a sergeant to a second lieutenant in the National Army.

**SOLDIERS
Have your Portraits taken by
WALERY**
5 bis, Rue de Londres, A Paris. Tel. 40-50-72.
SPECIAL PRICES TO AMERICANS

**MEURICE
HOTEL and
RESTAURANT**
228 Rue de Rivoli
(Opposite Tuilleries Gardens)
Restaurant Open to Non-Residents.

**Standard-Bearers
of
America!**
You have come to the Home of

Perrier
The Champagne of Table Waters

Delicious with lemon, sirops, etc., and a perfect combination with the light wines of France.

**DRINK
IT
TO-DAY**
PARIS, 36 bis Boulevard Haussmann

SHIRTS KHAKI COLLARS
6, Rue Castiglione, (Opp. Hotel Continental) PARIS.
A. SULKA & Co 34 W. 34 Street, NEW YORK
Mail orders executed.

Bernard Weatherill
The Man Who
"Filled the Breach"
in the Breches World, and gave the public perfect fitting Riding Breeches.
**Comfort in the Saddle!
Style out of the Saddle!**
Winner of 12 Highest Awards
Gold Medals and Challenge Vase
Send for SELF-MEASUREMENT FORM.
55 Conduit St., London, W.1

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

Paris: 1 & 3 Rue des Italiens.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY OF PUBLIC MONEYS

Places its banking facilities at the disposal of the officers and men of the

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Special facilities afforded officers with this institution to negotiate their personal checks anywhere in France. Money transferred to all parts of the United States by draft or cable.

Capital and Surplus : : : : \$50,000,000
Resources more than : : : : \$600,000,000

AN AMERICAN BANK WITH AMERICAN METHODS

**CAMP
SHIRAZ
LIP Military Jewelry**

THE Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co. have the most comprehensive selection of Military Badge Jewelry. The Company will be pleased to submit designs for any American Army or Naval Badge required; or to send photographs or selections for approval.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company have no branch establishments in Regent Street, Oxford Street, or elsewhere in London or abroad—only one address, 112 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

**GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS
COMPANY LTD.**
with which is incorporated
The Goldsmiths' Alliance Ltd. (LTD)
112 Regent St., London, W.1.

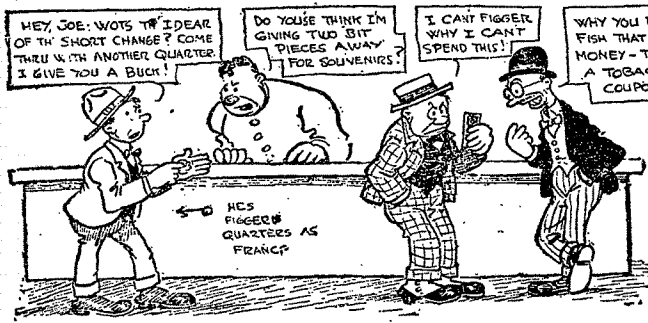
**UNDER THE
"DW"
TENT-SHELTER**

**YOU DEFY
RAIN
WIND
MUD
SNOW**

DICKSON, WALRAVE & Co
Rue de la Chapelle, 49, à Paris

WHEN WE TAKE OUR FRENCH WAYS BACK HOME

—By WALLGREN

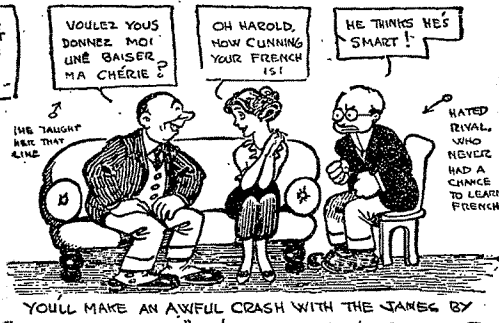


YOU'LL HAVE AN AWFUL CRASH GETTING USED TO REGULAR MONEY AGAIN AND IT'LL BE A TERRIBLE BLOW WHEN YOU FIND THAT TOBACCO COUPONS ARE NOT NATIONAL CURRENCY.

WE'VE BEEN HERE FOR MONTHS! WE'VE BEEN HERE FOR MONTHS!



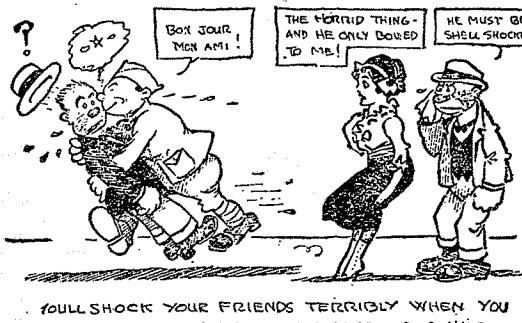
AND YOU'LL HAVE A TERRIBLE TIME BREAKING INTO STRAIGHT AMERICAN AGAIN.



YOU'LL MAKE AN AWFUL CRASH WITH THE JAMES BY "PARLEYING FRANCAIS" AT 'EM—BUT YOU'RE GOING TO BE A TERRIBLE BORE TO SOME OTHERS.



BUT ALL YOUR FRENCH WON'T HELP YOU READ ONE OF THESE AMERICAN-FRENCH HOTEL MENUS.



YOU'LL SHOCK YOUR FRIENDS TERRIBLY WHEN YOU DASH UP AND GREET THEM WITH A KISS AND A HUG IN YOUR BEST FRENCH MANNER.



AND YOU'LL MAKE MANY A SAD BREAK BY ASKING YOUR GIRL TO "PROMENADE" WHEN YOU SIMPLY DESIRE TO MAKE ANOTHER DATE.

HELPFUL HINTS

HOW TO ACQUIRE A WOUND STRIPE



GO TO A FRENCH BARBER AND ASK FOR A QUICK SHAVE. (WE HAVE KNOWN MEN TO RECEIVE THE D. S. C. FOR LESS.)

NEW MEDICAL POSTS CREATED FOR A.E.F.

M.O.R.C. Specialists Assigned to Posts as Lieutenant-Colonels

For the co-ordination and supervision of the professional care of our sick and wounded, three posts have been created in the A.E.F. and then filled by appointment.

Lieut.-Colonel William M. Keller, M.C., is now Director of Professional Services; Colonel J. M. T. Finney, M.R.C., is Chief Consultant, Surgical Services, and Colonel William S. Thayer, M.R.C., is Chief Consultant, Medical Services. The jurisdiction of all three is the entire A.E.F.

Then, for each army, there are to be chief consultants, senior consultants, and consultants in special sub-divisions of surgery and medicine. The following officers of the M.R.C. have been appointed to the posts given after their names:

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas R. Rogers, senior consultant in general medicine; Lieut.-Colonel James T. Case, senior consultant in roentgenology; Lieut.-Colonel George W. Crile, senior consultant in surgical research; Lieut.-Colonel Harvey Cushing, senior consultant in neurological surgery; Lieut.-Colonel Joel E. Goldthwait, senior consultant in orthopedic surgery; Lieut.-Colonel James F. McKernan, senior consultant in ear, nose, and throat surgery; Lieut.-Colonel Charles H. Pock, senior consultant in general surgery; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas A. Salinger, senior consultant in neurophysiology; Lieut.-Colonel Hugh H. Young, senior consultant in venereal, skin, and genito-urinary surgery; Major Virray T. Blair, senior consultant in maxillo-facial surgery; and Major Allan Greenwood, senior consultant in ophthalmology.

It will be noticed from the above list that new regulations permit officers of the Medical Reserve Corps to hold higher ranks than that of major.

SUGAR AND CRACKERS FOR OUR AUXILIARIES

Y.M., Red Cross and Others Can Buy Articles of Subsistence

Coffee, sugar, canned goods, crackers—all the things that the Q.M. in its slender "issue" articles of subsistence—may be sold for cash and in limited quantities to members of the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army and Knights of Columbus who are on duty with the army, to accredited correspondents, to officers and men of the Allied Armies serving with the A.E.F., as well as to our own officers and men, according to a new general order.

The Q.M.'s "issue" articles of subsistence—meaning the plain staples of food—may be sold, also for cash and in limited quantities, to established messes composed entirely of Red Cross workers, Y.M. people, and the like, just as is done in the case of officers' messes.

An individual enlisted man, however, must have special authority from an officer to buy the "issue" articles of subsistence. Also, he cannot buy articles of clothing from a Q.M. store for the simple reason that as all his clothing is issued to him, he doesn't need to.

The Red Cross workers and others, as set forth above, may buy clothing from the Q.M. for their personal use.

JOINT BOARD FOR ALLIED SUPPLY

Col. Charles G. Dawes Will Represent A.E.F.—Means Closer Co-operation

A Military Board of Allied Supply, consisting of one representative of each of the Allied armies, has been agreed upon and Col. Charles G. Dawes, E.C.N.A., has been designated to represent the A.E.F.

The board embodies the principle of closer cooperation in the distribution of supplies that are in common use among the armies, and is expected to coordinate Allied resources and utilities.

The services of the board will be fully utilized by all A.E.F. supply officers, who are enjoined in a new general order to seek the equitable allotment of supplies and, in the interests of economy, to take the most liberal attitude in cooperating with the corresponding supply officers of the Allied armies.

HENRY'S PAL TO HENRY

A SERIES OF CENSORED COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE S.O.S. TO THE Z. OF A.

C—France, June 23.
Friend Henry: Well Henry you can feel lucky that one little old private you know ain't in the brig or maybe floating down the river toward the big drink. The more I think about it the more I wished I done one or the other. This S.O.S. is sure got my goat Henry. It ain't no nice place to be in even if this is a big war and all that.

Henry last nite a sekund lieutenant come along and put me to work moving some boxes from one place to another. I didn't see no reason why they should be moved Henry but an order is an order so I went to work moving them to where he said.

Pretty quick a captin come along and just naturally exploded. Henry I thought I heard some funny swearing in any time but I never did before. That captin swore at me in steen different languages until his gas run low then he went back and took another run at the grade with all eight slanders working.

Well, Henry he made me move all the boxes back again to where they was at first. When he did that I got to thinking what a damn fool I was and started for the river.

If it hadn't been for Maggie Henry I sure would be on my way to the see right now. I got to the bank and the water looked pretty cold and I thought of Maggie and then went back and went to bed. I sure would like to be up there where they have real men hanging round.

This is sure a great life Henry if you don't weaken but its hell to weaken. I ain't really weakened yet Henry, but once I get started I'm sure headed for that bone yard about a mile from here. Pleasant dreams Henry.

C—France, June 23.
Dear Henry: Well another day another dollar. How goes it Henry? I guess you're having some time up there in the Z. of A. eh, Henry, putting all them boxes back like you did. Stay with 'em Henry and remember any old time your stunkum caves in I'm right behind you.

Well you couldn't guess in a 1000 years what kind of a job they hung on me this time Henry. I'm a M.P. They got me down at the station where I jump all the guys that AWOL or anything. Do you happen to know what a M.P. is Henry? If you don't I'll tell you. He is a guy who goes round looking for trouble all the time. Not trouble for himself Henry but trouble for somebody else.

If you should come down here without a pass or order Henry—well, I got to pinch you Henry no matter we are out pals. That's what I don't like about the job Henry. But with you Henry I don't think I'd see you if I could help it any.

I sure got in a awful mess tonight Henry. Just about time for the 11 ten train to pull out four loots come in and says they want to go to the train. They said they was from a little town down the line ways. I ask them for their passes and they didn't have none Henry.

Gosh I didn't know whether it was safe to pinch the whole gang or not, but seeing they was from the Q.M. dept. I thought it would be all right Henry. Everytime I think of last winter I think of the Q.M. dept. I guess you know why don't you Henry. Most anybody would after we got all them clothes right when we needed them worst.

They says Henry that they've had a bad accident with a Henry about a mile out of town and has to get back to where their outfit is before reveille and that the only way they can get there is by train.

I thought it over awhile and then finally registered them on the little book we have here for that purpose. In the place where it says "Authority for travel" I put "auto accident." Since they didn't have no orders I guess it will be all right Henry.

Well Henry I got to be there to meet that next train. This little M.P. job ain't so bad as what I was doing.

S. T. B.

C—France, July 6.
Dear Henry: Well I reported them loots to the kernel and got it off my chest. I guess they won't be so gay after this Henry.

I'm still a M.P. Henry. I landed one bird this a.m. about 4 o'clock who was AWOL for a couple of days. He said he got on the wrong train, etc. But Henry I know when they tell straight stories. This bird must of got on one of them trains where every ear has about two or three kegs on it full of vin and opened a tap.

He was sure sure intoxicated. I ast him to see his dog tag and he says he ain't got no dog and that if he did he wouldn't spend no money for a license. I told him he was crazy. Then he said so he was mad and that was why they killed him.

I guess he was talking about his dog he had over in the states Henry. Anyway I couldn't get heads or tails of it. So I opened his blouse and looked at the tag. He was from the steen in infantry Henry which is from your town, so when he gets his right sock back I'll ask him. Anyway I'm glad I pinched him when I did.

Your old pal, etc.

S. T. B.

C—France, July 12.
Dear Henry: Well yesterday was pay day at this joint. After paying my laundry bill which was 13 francs and paying back to a sergeant does trunk I borrowed a month ago I had about enough left Henry to buy a silk shirt for a mosquito. Henry honest to goodness I ain't never had 50 francs all of my own since I been in France.

There's strange things been happening round here Henry. Yesterday when they said the paymaster was here I lined up and when my name was called I marched into the Top's office to relieve my itching palm, and who do you think I saw there as paymaster Henry? Gee I felt cheap. It was one of them loots that peddled me the fish story and which I turned into the kernel.

He looked at me with a kind of a

per suit 9/- (12fr. 50c.)

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C—France, Juin trente, does not

How do you like my French Henry. Well Henry hell's sure poppin round this joint. You know we have to turn in that sheet with all the names on it every day. The skipper looks it over and

wicked eye and then looked at the pay roll. I know good and well Henry he was looking for a flaw or something so he could keep my money back. I had 106 francs and sillon sentimes coming Henry. Well I got the 106 but I guess the loot bought a cigar with the sillon sentimes. Henry I can just feel that some day I'm going to AWOL when it comes to drawing any money.

This M.P. job sure gets you in Dutch with everybody Henry. If you hear of any M.P. down this way resigning one of these fine days you will know who it is Henry.

S. T. B.
P. S.—Say Henry just found out who that AWOL guy was I pinched the other day. He is your girl's brother Henry and he's in your company. I resigned my M.P. job today Henry. I'm a K.P. now Henry.

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SOME CHANGE
"Comment ça va?"—How do you do? You see we've changed our styles. We weigh ourselves in "lires" now, and "mètre" off our nules.

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MALE FASHIONS CENSORED

(BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES) AMERICA, July 11.—The War Industries Board has taken a hand in masculine fashions, and has prescribed rigid rules to govern the tailoring of men's clothes hereafter.

It has, however, shrewdly abstained from censoring feminine fashions as yet except in shoes, which are cut in height to a scant eight inches, thus opening the colossal problem as to what will happen to short skirts.

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GEN. ROCHAMBEAU, LEADER OF F.E.F., KNEW HIS TRADE

Hero of Yorktown Was Battle-Scarred Veteran
Before 1870

70 DAYS ON JOURNEY OVER

French Troops Who Helped Win
Our Revolution Won Heart
of America First

The land-locked harbor of Brest was the scene of more than its wonted activity. Crowded transports seemed to fill the roadway and even inshore made navigation difficult for the little Breton fishing boats. Soldiers lined the docks, flogging; sailors yelled, tugged at lines and let go. The date, it should be mentioned, was May 2, 1870.

For the French troops who, a year and a half later, were to have no mean share in the bottling up and ultimate surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown—the F.E.F., if you care to call it that—were about to sail for America. It had been expected for a long time that they would sail, but no one had been sure of it until early one March morning in that same year of 1870.

On that March morning a man of 55, with an already glorious military record behind him, was waiting in a Paris dwelling for the carriage that was to take him to his home near Vendôme.

He was not particularly concerned about his military record, past or future, at the moment, since the twinges of inflammatory rheumatism rather tended to make him forget everything else. The carriage would soon be ready; already the post-horses were waiting in the courtyard.

Expedition Is Ordered

And at that instant a courier entered the courtyard and changed the course of history—changed it, at least, for Lieutenant-General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau. The general had to report to Louis XVI at Versailles immediately. The long-discussed expedition to America was to become a fact.

Born at Vendôme, Loir et Cher, not far from the château town of Blois, Rochambeau had become an officer in the French Army at 14, a colonel at 22—just as his friend-to-be, Washington, had done a few years later. He had fought in Flanders and been three wounded.

Longer Trip Than Ours

The F.E.F. had a rather longer voyage than any convoy in the A.E.F. had had to date. It was 70 days on the way, somewhat longer than Columbus took in his first crossing. The troops spent much of their time fishing and, except for several hundred cases of scurvy, enjoyed good health. Two weeks out, Comte de Rochambeau wrote in his journal: "We have no men sick other than those which the sea makes so."

There were few exciting moments. An English corsair was captured; a squadron of six English vessels was fired on; one transport was lost for a few days in the fog off the New England coast. It finally showed up at Boston, which was not Base Section No. 1, Base Section No. 1 was Newport, R. I.

Newport was reached on July 11. The city sent up rockets, the Whigs more than the Tories, and the Quakers none at all, wherefore the good people of Newport varied the celebration by breaking a few Quaker windows.

Rochambeau's men went into camp, and in the months that followed set a record for good behavior by strange troops in a strange land that has probably never been beaten perhaps not even by the A.E.F. It was partly discipline, of course; partly respect for an honored and democratic leader, but it was even more their own pure good disposition. Newport, of course, and every part of America they visited felt head over heels in love with them.

Black Days for America

It was good to have such folk around, for the skies looked dark for the newborn republic. Arnold had turned traitor. Gates had been routed in Jersey. Kahl had been killed, the troops of Pennsylvania line were growing mutinous. It began to look as if the men who had signed the Declaration of Independence might, after all, some day be hanged.

It was not until September, 1780, that Rochambeau first met Washington in the memorable conference at Hartford, Conn. Where should they attack? Washington favored New York; Rochambeau was for the South. The latter counsel finally won, though it was not until June, 1781, that the F.E.F. finally moved. It marched by way of Providence, across Connecticut, and halted north of New York.

Governor Clinton of New York was certain the attack would be on New York and made no move to prevent the onward march of the troops when they made their juncture with the Americans. When it was too late to pursue, he found the movement was not a feint. They really were marching south. At Philadelphia, as all along the line, the French were accorded a tremendous reception. And so they approached Yorktown.

Rochambeau was not new to this business of besieging. He had already been through 14 of them. The story of Yorktown is too well known to bear repeating, although history has perhaps never given another great Frenchman all the credit he deserves for his part in it. He was the Comte de Grasse, whose fleet blocked Chesapeake Bay after defeating the British soundly outside, and thereby aided in plunging the cork well down into the bottle of Lord Cornwallis's hopes.

Cornwallis surrendered on October 19, 1781. He was not, perhaps, such a bad sort; whether he was or not he was down

ME AND MY PAL



SITTING ON CLOUDS NOT THEIR STYLE

Five American Flyers Go
on Little Hunt for
Excitement

BRISK CHURCH TOWER GO

Chasing Balloons Down Good Fun
While It Lasts, but
Boche Quits

Ornithologists haven't scientifically examined and classified the aviator yet, but when, in the natural process of evolution, he sprouts pin feathers and a tail, they will catalogue him, along with the bald-headed eagle and the setting hen, as a helligent bird apt to suffer from ornitho-unless engaged in combat.

Talk about indignant doughboys guarding lumber piles in the S.O.S. They aren't half so fretful as the aviator.

There is a picturesque little church behind the enemy lines, which isn't as picturesque as it used to be—five weary German observation balloon crews, a baffled Boche intelligence officer, a puzzled Boche machine gun crew, five new American aviators, and a story about them all which illustrates the point.

The Yankee airmen, being novices in combat flying, were assigned to patrol duty behind a certain sector. Their job was to sail around within the Allied line and chase off any Hun observers that got inquisitive. They were forbidden to cross No Man's Land unless in pursuit.

The only thing wrong with the job was that no Germans appeared—at least, not often enough to make it worth while. There was nothing to do but loaf around in circles for the whole two-hour trick in the air that each of them did two or three times a day. "Sitting on the clouds," the airmen call it.

After five days the men were fagged

and out at the time. To put it bluntly, he was broke. And the man who lent him a few francs to tide him over was the Comte de Rochambeau.

The war was virtually won, but Rochambeau lingered for another year. On the first anniversary of Yorktown, Washington conferred him a notable dinner, and the whole time he was fêted gloriously. Perhaps the most significant tribute he received was that of the Philadelphia Quakers on the occasion of his triumphant return journey.

Further Honors at Home

"General," they addressed him. "It is not on account of the military qualities that we hold thee this visit; those we hold in little esteem; but thou art the friend of mankind, and thy army conducts itself with the utmost order and discipline. It is this which induces us to render thee our respects."

Rochambeau sailed for France in January, 1783, ending a waiting British warship after the skipper had thrown overboard all his spare masts, and some of the artillery.

Further honors awaited him at home. He received the blue ribbon of the Holy Ghost; he became Governor of France; and later a marshal of France. When the French aristocracy generally was thrown into jail, Rochambeau was confined, too, and he escaped with his life from the grim Conciergerie at Paris by appealing to the "citizen president of the revolutionary tribunal" in the name of "my colleague and my friend in the war we made together for the liberty of America."—George Washington.

He died May 10, 1807, at Thoré, near Vendôme. Inscribed on a simple stone of black and white marble is the touching tribute of his loyal wife: "A model as admirable in his family as in his armies, an enlightened mind, indulgent, ever thinking of the interests of others. His tomb awaits me; before descending to it I have desired to engrave upon it the memory of so many merits and virtues, as a token of gratitude for 50 years of happiness."

Ceremony July 4, 1918

It was at that grave, on July 4, 1918, that a little company of French and Americans gathered to honor the memory of Rochambeau. With representatives of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F., members of the General Staff present, the party proceeded from Blois to Vendôme, where they were met by the mayor and attended memorial services in the little church at Thoré, where Rochambeau worshipped.

A wreath was placed on the grave with fitting ceremony, and then the company went to the château, where they lunched and were shown the picture of Rochambeau's wife and son, the sword he carried at Yorktown, the eagle of the Cincinnati, and the portrait of Washington, sent the great Frenchman by his great American brother in arms.

CAN YANKS WEAR CROIX DE GUERRE?

Statutes Say Foreign Decorations Must Go to State Department

CONSTITUTION BANS GIFTS

But Are They Going to Come Off?
Ask the Man Who Already Owns One

When the first Croix de Guerre were bestowed upon American soldiers, everybody was happy—especially the men who had won them. And then some killjoy came along and spilled the beans.

"It's again the law," he said, pointing to Sections 3208 and 3260, page 4461, volume four, United States Compiled Statutes.

Sections three two and so forth state that decorations from foreign Governments have to be tendered to the State Department. The inference is that the State Department turns them over to the person they are intended for by whoever gives them.

But that isn't the worst. A Compiled Statute is only a compiled statute, but now along comes the Constitution of the United States, the same constitution that gave Congress the right to levy armies and declare war, and says, in Article 11, Section 2, Paragraph 2:

No Presents or Emoluments

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state."

Do the Croix de Guerre come off? Hold! The reprieve! On March 26, 1918, there was introduced in Congress a resolution which will grant to all members of the military and naval forces of the United States authority to accept decorations conferred upon them by any of the Governments of the Allies. This resolution was in accordance with a recommendation made by the Commander-in-Chief, A.E.F., when the first Croix de Guerre were awarded.

That resolution, at last reports, was awaiting passage. There is, of course, not the slightest doubt that it will eventually pass.

But until then—is anybody going to fly in the face of the Constitution by continuing to wear the Croix de Guerre? Our answer is that, if anybody does, and if the Supreme Court hears about it, it will remark what a fine day it is, forget for a couple of seconds that there is such a thing as the Constitution, and say, "Next!"

PROFITEERS CAUGHT IN FEDERAL TALONS

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for Nation

[BY CABLE TO THE STARS AND STRIPES]
AMERICA, July 11.—The Government has made surprise visits at establishments engaged on war contracts, swooping on them at a previously arranged moment simultaneously throughout the country, and seized the books and papers in a determined effort to eliminate profiteers who act as middlemen and otherwise for contingent fees.

This action will eliminate individuals who have interposed for commissions between the contractors and the Government, and is generally hailed as a healthful and confidence-making step.

The Government proposes to enforce direct and open dealings, and any nullify contracts that are not in accordance with that policy. It will save millions both for the nation and for business men.

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WELLS FARGO & COMPANY has transferred its entire Foreign Service (Banking and Transportation) to the AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, effective July 1st, 1918.

We wish to thank the many clients and friends of Wells Fargo & Co. for their favors in the past and to assure them that their interests will be well cared for in the future by the American Express Co. Wells Fargo & Co.'s outstanding Travelers' Cheques and Money Orders will be cashed by the same Banking Correspondents throughout the world as heretofore, at the same terms, and will be redeemed by the American Express Co. at its Branches.

Bank deposit accounts at our Paris Office, 4 Rue Scribe, have been transferred to the American Express Co., 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, as of July 1st, 1918.

The special facilities for the American Expeditionary Forces, so successfully in operation at the many branches of the SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE throughout France, will be continued by the American Express Co. for the benefit of our clients.

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4 Rue Scribe, PARIS.

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11 Rue Scribe, PARIS.